

## BOCHES FOUGHT HARD TO HOLD JUVIGNY PLATEAU

PROVING HOW SERIOUSLY THEY REGARD LOSS.

1044th German Regiment Tried to Bar Way of Victorious Americans.

London, Sept. 2.—The sad heap of what once were the homes of Juvigny, which is all that remains of the place was not even of tactical importance, says Reuter's correspondent at headquarters of the American forces on the Aisne front describing the capture of Juvigny by the American forces. Continuing the dispatch says:

"There was very little fighting done in Juvigny itself, but in the neighboring valleys, where the fighting resolved itself into general infantry work, aircraft and ground craft proved invaluable to the Americans. They were mostly men of the open air, with keen eyes and an appreciation of the country, and in the branching jumble of ravines they outpooled the Germans in working their way through without losing touch with their own line or being enveloped by the enemy. It was in consequence of their craft and good shooting that the American captures reached such a high figure, 550 Germans being cleverly rounded up, for the boches was not there to surrender."

Fought as Long as Hope Lasted.

"He was there to fight and had fought as long as at least as hope remained."

"It was the 1044th German regiment that tried to bar the way of the Americans and the men of this regiment have nothing for which to reproach themselves. They left many dead in those dark valleys and only surrendered when there was no other option."

"The enemy's measures to hold this plateau proved how seriously he must have regarded its loss. The Seventh and Eleventh reserve divisions seemed to have been the normal occupants of the line, but as they began to suffer three other divisions were hurried up to reinforce them. One regiment, the 227th, marched 140 miles. The march started at dawn on Aug. 21 and the men went straight into the battle on their arrival."

Pay Dear for Victory.

"Shortly after dawn Sunday morning, when the Americans advance recommenced, it became plain that the enemy's resistance was broken and that he had decided that the plateau could not be held. Even then it seemed for a short time as if the Americans might have to pay dear for what was left of the valley, but the men, flushed with victory, showed even greater determination than on the day before and after four hours, during which there was no forward movement possible, more cheerful news began to come to the Americans. Progress had been made by the French on the right and eventually a practically impossible position was created for the Germans who were still trying to cling to the Soissons-St. Quentin road. Before noon the struggle, which had given the Americans five strenuous days, reached a point where one could breathe freely. For all tactical purposes of the future the Juvigny plateau may be considered the allies' position."

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For over a year now we have succeeded in maintaining our old prices, principally by virtue of a big increase in sales, which reduced our overhead cost.

For our fiscal year ending July 1, 1918, our sales amounted to over a million dollars—an increase of 58% over the preceding year.

We had hoped to bridge the war period without a change in prices on

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but we find that our economies do not keep pace with our rising costs. It is with sincere regret, therefore, that we are forced to announce an increase, effective August 1, which will make it necessary to retail VapoRub at

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In almost any community there is a grandma who knows Mother's Friend. Not only is she reminiscent of her own experience, but it was through her recommendation that so many mothers have derived the comfort and blessing of this famous remedy.

Mother's Friend is an external application prepared especially for expectant mothers after the formula of a noted family physician. It certainly has a wonderful effect in relieving tension brought about by expanding muscles, and is a most grateful encouragement to the woman awaiting motherhood.

The action of Mother's Friend makes the muscles free, pliant and responsive. When baby arrives the strain is naturally less. Strain upon the nerves and ligaments is lessened and in place of a period of discomfort and consequent dread, it is a season of calm repose and happy anticipation.

Mother's Friend enables the mother to preserve her health and natural grace and she remains a pretty mother by having avoided the pain and suffering which more often than otherwise accompany such an occasion when nature is unaided.

Write to the Bradfield Manufacturing Co., 174 Lamar Bldg., Atlanta, Ga., for the "Motherhood Book," so valuable to expectant mothers, and in the meantime do not let any chance fall to purchase a bottle of Mother's Friend from the drug list and thus fortify yourself against pain and discomfort. Mother's Friend should be kept on hand morning with winter's weather. (Adv.)

## THE MOONEY CASE

The Man Who Has Become a War Issue — Why President Wilson Has Asked Retrial for Thomas J. Mooney.

### CHRONOLOGY OF THE CASE

July 22, 1916—Preparedness Day bomb explosion kills ten and injures forty.  
July 26, 1916—Warren K. Billings and Edward D. Nolan arrested.  
July 27, 1916—Thomas J. Mooney and his wife and Israel Weinberg are arrested.  
September 23, 1916—Billings convicted of second degree murder, and sentenced to life imprisonment.  
February 9, 1917—Mooney convicted of murder in the first degree.  
February 24, 1917—Mooney sentenced to death.  
July 25, 1917—Mrs. Mooney acquitted.  
October 27, 1917—Weinberg acquitted.  
March 1, 1918—State supreme court affirms Mooney's conviction.  
August 23, 1918—Mooney's first execution date.  
December 13, 1918—Mooney's second execution date, set when he was reprieved.

No. 31921



This photograph of Thomas J. Mooney was taken just outside the condemned cell at San Quentin penitentiary, where he is under sentence for complicity in the San Francisco bomb deaths.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 2.—Next to his personal war services and sacrifice, the whole fabric of justice and democracy seems interwoven with the fate of Thomas J. Mooney, sentenced to death for complicity in the San Francisco bomb murders of 1916.

They charge that he was unfairly tried; that something vaster than this man's life is being consigned to the gibbet.

A great number of other Americans, equally assertive that principles rather than a man's life are in jeopardy, reiterate that Mooney was properly convicted and that the anarchy bolsters the efforts to save him.

That, briefly, summarizes the controversy known as the Mooney case, which for bitterness and scope exceeds even the famous Dreyfus affair of France or the more recent Bellis trial in Russia.

President Wilson has recognized it as a big war issue.

In France, England, Italy and Russia thousands of soldiers and workmen share American labor's belief that Mooney is the victim of a conspiracy as heinous as that charged against him. They are judging America accordingly.

It is to dissipate this widespread doubt as to Mooney's guilt that the president has requested Gov. Stephens of California, to take steps in securing a new trial for the condemned man, now in San Quentin prison under reprieve until Dec. 13.

Innocent or guilty of the death of ten persons and the injury of forty, Mooney has become a symbol, a shibboleth, a battle gauge for literally millions of American citizens.

What sort of man, then, is Mooney? What was his goal? What his fight and how waged? What the steps that have taken him to the condemned cell? To answer these questions plainly and without bias, to present a clear picture of the man and his background, is the purpose of this and following articles on the Mooney case.

There is one starting point, one general characterization of Thomas J. Mooney, upon which his friends, his antagonists and the man himself agree: He has always been an "agitator."

He has always wanted to be where the fight was.

He's been, since his youth, out in that industrial "no man's land" where the clash between employer and employed periodically broke forth.

His whole life has very plainly written him down as not content to "leave

### LENINE'S ASSAILANT

WAS A WOMAN

London, Sept. 2.—The attack on Nikolai Lenin, head of the provisional government of Russia, was made by a young woman named Dora Kaplan, according to an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen. The woman is said to be the same one who attempted to kill Chief Novitsky, of the Russian secret police, in 1917.

The attack on Lenin was made at Moscow last Friday night after a meeting at which he delivered an address. In leaving the building Lenin was stopped by Dora Kaplan and another woman. After a short conversation the Kaplan woman is said to have opened fire upon Lenin with a revolver.

of a building over a mile away, with the hands of a street clock refuting the testimony of prosecution witnesses who said Mooney was at that minute on lower Market street in an automobile.

This is the famous "alibi photograph" which the jury disregarded, but these details of the trial will be presented in a following story.

The echoes of the explosion that killed ten and wounded forty others had scarcely subsided before District Attorney Charles M. Fickert and his associates started and acted on the theory, "this is Mooney's work."

He and Mrs. Mooney were arrested at a public vacation resort a short distance from San Francisco, and, together with several other associates, charged with the crime.

Warren K. Billings, the first to be tried, was convicted and is now serving a life sentence at San Quentin.

Edward D. Nolan was released. Israel Weinberg was acquitted.

Mrs. Mooney also was acquitted. The trials, characterized by the bitterest recriminations, had been watched around the world. Many who followed the case believed Mooney the victim of hatred he had drawn as an organizer prior to the preparedness day tragedy. Protests began to come in from every corner of the country, and from abroad, many directed to the White House. The defense attorneys had exhausted every resource toward a retrial. The execution date had been fixed.

It was then that President Wilson, recognizing the grave war import of the case, sent a special commission to investigate the conduct of the trials, and it was upon the report of this commission that he urged Gov. Stephens to use executive steps for a new trial.

Gov. Stephens' response was to reprieve Mooney to Dec. 13, on the ground that any action prior to the state elections in November would be construed as having political significance.

Thomas Mooney, in the meantime, as prisoner No. 31921, is awaiting the last chapter of the case that has radiated from him like waves from a thrown pebble—the chapter which, ninety days hence will close with the period of the noose, a retrial—or the pardon which he does not want.

To be continued.)

### WAR SUMMARY

(Associated Press.)

The gigantic offense of the allied armies continues with no indications of weakening at any point along the battle line extending from Ypres to Soissons. At several points the German defenses are seriously menaced, especially near Lille and in the vicinity of St. Quentin on the British front, while the Franco-American forces to

the south continue to advance in the face of bitter opposition.

Few defenses remain to the Germans between Peronne, which was captured yesterday by the Australians and the strongholds along the famous Hindenburg line around St. Quentin. The Australians hold Flamincourt and St. Denis, in addition to Peronne and are reported to be making progress east and northeast of Mont St. Quentin. To the left of the Australians, English troops are advancing southeast of Comblis. In these operations 2,000 men and many guns. Several hundred prisoners also were taken in the different operations which resulted in the capture of Bullecourt, Heincourt and Le Transloy.

On the Lys front where Americans for the first time have taken a place in the battle line, the allied troops have advanced to Steenwerck and are engaging the enemy rear guards in the vicinity of Nueve Eglise. In their first operation in Belgium the Americans captured Voormezele and several strong positions between that town and Ypres. The allied line has been extended to the La Bassée-Estaires road and it is evident that the Germans are preparing to retreat to a line from Wytschaete to Messines.

On the French front where American forces also are engaged under the command of Gen. Mangin, the enemy is showing strong resistance. Here the Americans have taken up new positions near Torny Sorny following their capture of Juvigny and the further retirement of the Germans, making progress in the vicinity of Rucy-le-Tong.

In answer to the claims made by the allies of important advances the Germans reply that their retirements and the relinquishment of territory were for the purpose of shortening the line.

Since the beginning of the allies' offensive on July 18, 75,000 Germans have been taken prisoner and 700 guns captured on the French front.

### SETS WHEAT PRICE AT \$2.20 PER BUSHEL

President to Appoint Disinterested Commission to Investigate Next Spring.

Washington, Sept. 2.—By proclamation issued today President Wilson set \$2.20 a bushel as the minimum price guaranteed by the government for the 1919 wheat crop.

Washington, Sept. 2.—Guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat were set by President Wilson today, the prices in all instances being the same as those fixed for the 1918 crop. The president announced however, that next spring he would appoint a commission of disinterested persons with a view to making any changes that may be justified by the increase in cost of labor and farm equipment.

The proclamation fixes as reasonable guaranteed prices for No. 1 northern spring wheat and its equivalents at the principal primary markets, the following:

New York, \$2.39 1-2; Philadelphia, \$2.39; Baltimore and Newport News, \$2.38 3-4; Duluth, \$2.22 1-2; Minneapolis, \$2.21 1-2; Chicago, \$2.24; St. Louis, \$2.24; Kansas City and Omaha, \$2.18; New Orleans and Galveston, \$2.28; Tacoma, Seattle, Portland, Astoria, San Francisco and Los Angeles, \$2.29; Salt Lake City, Great Falls, Portland and Spokane, \$2.

Good for Billionaires.

"Two years ago I suffered from frequent attacks of stomach trouble and biliousness. Seeing Chamberlain's Tablets advertised I concluded to try them. I improved rapidly."—Miss Emma Verbyke, Lima, Ohio.—(Adv.)

## ALIENS LIVE EASY LIVES IN UNITED STATES PRISON CAM

Uncle Sam Allows Them Many Comforts — "Millionaire's Club" Interned at Fort Oglethorpe Does Easy Clerical Work.

(By Frederick M. Kerby.)  
Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., (N. E. A.).—A few miles south of Chattanooga, Tenn., but inside the Georgia state line, is Uncle Sam's war prison barracks for German civilian aliens.

Enemy aliens of every kind are mingled in its population of 1,600 men, from scientists, millionaires and titled noblemen down to ignorant, vicious plotters and I. W. W.'s.

A trip through the big compound showed that the problem which faces Col. C. W. Penrose, commandant of the guard, is more complicated than that at Fort McPherson, Ga., where German military prisoners only are confined.

The prisoners at Oglethorpe are unused to military discipline, come from every walk of life, and are of every degree of intelligence or lack of it. The problem has been complicated recently by the transfer from Hot Springs, N. C., of 400 of those interned there.

The government is treating these men with all consideration consistent with effective restraint. They have not been convicted of crime and are not being punished.

Two Fences Hem Men In.  
The rectangle of land adjoining the army post is surrounded by two barbed wire fences twenty feet apart, each ten feet high. Thirty feet inside of the inner fence is a "dead line" which prisoners are forbidden to cross.

Twelve guard towers, with a sentry in each, overlook every foot of the area. Each sentry has a shotgun, rifle and a machine gun.

At night a cordon of guards outside the outer fence reinforces the sentries in the towers. Flood lights fixed to the fence post illuminate the barracks.

In the prison are men of two classes: those who have means and wish to support themselves; those whom the government must support. In the first group are well-to-do men who live in a small compound within the outer stockade, and are known as the "Millionaire's Club."

German counts, bankers, scientists, musicians, captains of merchantmen and such comprise this group. Some dress as if they were spending a vacation at Bar Harbor or Newport.

In the larger compound are the men supported by the government. The barracks quarters are well-built frame structures, mostly of two stories. Each prisoner has an iron bed, blankets, sheets, pillows and pillow cases. The rooms look very much like a hospital ward. The government issues all necessary clothing on the basis of the army allowance for enlisted men, to those who need it. This includes working suits of blue overalls, and big straw hats. In winter, overcoats, heavy socks and undergarments are furnished.

The mess hall, dishes, cooking utensils, etc., all conform to the army quarter-master requirements for enlisted men.

A few hundred yards away from the compound is a large, two-story building, where the men are housed when they are nearing completion for women prisoners, who are now still under the jurisdiction of the department of justice most of them confined at Ellis Island.

There is a big field for athletics, as the men play baseball, volleyball and tennis in their spare time.

There have been numerous attempts to escape, but only five men have successfully got away, and three of these have been recaptured. One of the misadventures was the famous Arnold Henkel, who has escaped from various camps five times. Two men have been shot attempting to escape.

Discipline is maintained by a summary court in the command, composed of two army officers and two prisoners selected by the men. Minor infractions of the rules go before this court, subject to the approval of the executive officer. The punishments are similar to those in the army for similar offenses. The most severe punishment that can, under the regulations, be given, is solitary confinement for two weeks on bread and water.

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